

FORRAI, Jeno, dr.; TALLOS, Josséf, dr.

Hereditary osteo-onycho-dysplasia. Orv. hetil. 103 no.30:1416-1418
Jl '62.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egészségügyi Szolgálat.
(BONE AND BONES abnorm) (NAILS abnorm)

TALLOS, Pal

Phytogeographic and florestic data on the Dunantul. Botan kozl
48 no.1/2:77-80 '59.

1. Erdeszeti Kiserleti Telep, Budakeszi.

SZODFRIDT, Istvan (Budapest, II., Frankel Leo ut 44); ~~TALLOS, Pal~~ (Budakeszi, Kiserleti Telep)

Carex Hartmani Cajander in Hungary and newer floristic data on the Bakonyalja. Botan kozl 49 no.3/4:258-262 '62.

CSAPODY, I.; HORANSZKY, A.; SIMON, T.; POCS, T.; SZODFRIDT, I.; TALLOS, P.

Ecologic group of species in the forest of Hungary. *Acta
agronom Hung* 12 no.3/4:209-232 '63

1. Lehrrevier der Forst- und Holzwirtschaftlichen Universität,
Sopron (for Csapody). 2. Pflanzensystematisches und Geobotanisches
Institut der Lorand Eotvos Universität, Budapest (for Horanszky
and Simon). 3. Pädagogische Hochschule, Eger (for Pocs). 4.
Forstwissenschaftliches Institut, Budapest (for Szodfridt and
Tallós).

SZODFRIDT, Istvan, tudományos munkatárs; TALLOS, Pál, tudományos munkatárs

Oak forest type with intermittent water supply. Erdo 13
no. 2: 85-89 F '64.

1. Erdészeti Tudományos Intézet, Budapest.

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their
Application. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

H-17

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16499

Author : Sterescu, M.; Arizan, S.; Dobrovici, M.; Talmacin, R.

Inst : Not given

Title : Quantitative Determination of B₁, B₂, B₆, and PP
Vitamins when Present in a Mixture

Orig Pub : Rev. chim., 1957, 8, No 5, 376-379

Abstract : It has been established that the polarographic and
fluorometric methods are applicable for the quantitative
determination of B₁ (I) and B₂ (II) vitamins in the
presence of B₆ (III) and also PP (IV) vitamins in the
presence of antipyrine (V) and urethane (VI). A
convenient method for the determination of III and IV
in the presence of I, II, V, and VI, and also in the
whole "B complex" has been developed. III is

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RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their H-17
Application. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16499

determined photometrically, and IV polarographically. --
E. Natkhan

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H-53

TALMACIU, R

Quantitative determination of vitamin E. P. M. ...

TAL'MAN, I.M.

UKHANOVA, N.V.; TAL'MAN, I.M., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Dynamics of capillaroscopic changes in endarteritis obliterans. Vest.khir.
73 no.5:23-25 S-0 '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo
meditsinskogo instituta. (Arteries--Diseases)

TALMAN, I.M.

Excerpta Medica Sec 9 Surgery Vol. 8/12 Dec 1954

8240. TALMAN I.M. *Haemangioma removed from the posterior
mediastinum (Russian text) VESTN. KHIR. 1953, 73/6 (50-52)
illus. 2

Haemangiomas in the posterior mediastinum are rare. Together with haemangioma-endothelioma, pleural endothelioma, angiofibroma and angiosarcoma only 20 cases have been reported in the world literature. More than half of these were malignant. Some occurred in newborn children and have caused death during the first days or weeks of life. Eight have been removed by operation. The case reported (in a woman aged 42) is the 5th in which a haemangioma was removed from the posterior mediastinum. Haemangiomas of the mediastinum cannot be diagnosed before operation or autopsy. Symptoms are caused by pressure of the tumour on the surrounding organs. Operation is the only treatment. In inoperable cases, especially in children, X-ray therapy should be tried.

Szabolcs - Szombathely (IX, 5, 16)

Chair of General Surgery, Leningrad San-Hygiene Med. Inst

TAL'MAN I. M.

BASHENIN, V.A., professor, dotsent; VYSHEGORODTSEVA, V.D., professor, dotsent; KLIONSKIY, Ye.Ye.; PETROV-MASLAKOV, M.A., professor, dotsent; PISAREV, V.N., professor, dotsent; PROZOROV, V.A., professor, dotsent; SOZON-YAROSHEVICH, A.Ye., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; TAL'MAN, I.M., professor, dotsent; TIKHOMIROV, P.Ye., professor dotsent; TROITSKAYA, A.D., professor dotsent; KHILOV, K.L., professor dotsent; ZEBOL'D, A.N., redaktor. RULEVA, M.S., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Handbook for feldshers in health and first-aid stations of industrial enterprises] Posobie dlia fel'dsherov sdravpunktov promyshlennykh predpriatii. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1954. 271 p. (MLRA 7:10)

(Medicine, Industrial)

(First aid in illness and injury)

TAL'MAN, I.M.,

TAL'MAN, I.M., prof.

Endarteritis obliterans. Trudy ISGMI 33:11-70 '56. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii. leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. klinikoy - prof. I.M.Tal'man)

(THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS

review)

TAL'MAN, I.M., professor

"The thyroid" [in English] by G.Levitt. Reviewed by I.M.Tal'man.
Vest.khir. 77 no.10:140-142 0 '56. (MIRA 9:12)
(THYROID GLAND) (LEVITT, G.)

TAL'MAN, I.M.

Two phases in the course of wound healing. Trudy LSGMI 39:15-18
'58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - prof.I.M.Tal'man).
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, physiology,
healing phases (Rus))

TAL'MAN, I.M., prof.

Examination and drainage of the hepatic and common bile ducts
in cholelithiasis. Trudy LSGMI 59:172-179 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Klinika obshchey khirurgii Leningradskogo sanitarno-
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. klinikoy - prof.
I.M.Tal'man),

(CALCULI, BILIARY)

TAL'MAN, I.M.

Treatment of varicose veins of the lower extremities. Vest.Khir.
84 no.6:3-11 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(VARIX)

RUSANOV, Mikhail Nikanorovich; TAL'MAN, I.M., red.; SHEVCHENKO, F.Ya.,
tekhn. red.

"Acute diseases of the stomach and intestine] Ostrye zabole-
vaniia zheludka i kishechnika. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 53 p.
(MIRA 15:1)

(DIGESTIVE ORGANS--DISEASES)

TAL'MAN, Izrail' Moiseyevich; PETROV, A.N., red.; KHARASH, G.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Varicose dilatation of the veins of the lower extremities]
Verikoznoe rasshirenie ven nizhnikh konechnostei. Leningrad,
Medgiz, 1961. 140 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(VARIX)

AL'TSHUL', Abram Samoylovich, prof.; TAL'MAN, I.M., red.; LEBEDEVA,
Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Mechanical obstruction of the intestines] Mekhanicheskaia
neprokhodimost' kishechnika; klassifikatsiia, patogenez,
klinika i lechenie. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1961. 251 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(INTESTINES—OBSTRUCTIONS)

TAL'MAN, I.M., prof. (Leningrad)

Varicose veins of the lower extremities. Med.sestra 20 no.12:
12-17 D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(VARIX)

VAYL', Solomon Samuilovich, prof.; TAL'MAN, I.M., red.; BUGROVA, T.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Some problems of medical deontology] Nekotorye voprosy vracheb-
noi deontologii. Izd.2., dop. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 26 p.
(MIRA 15:5)

(MEDICAL ETHICS)

TALIMAN, Izrail' Moiseyevich, prof.; OGLY, I.A., red.; LEBEDEVA,
Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Prevention and treatment of varicose veins] Preduprezhdenie i
lechenie varikoznogo rasshireniya ven. Leningrad, Medgiz,
1962. 27 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(VARIX)

UGLOV, Fedor Grigor'yevich; SAMOYLOVA, Militsa Antonovna; TAL'MAN, I.M.,
red.; KOSTAKOVA, M.S., tekhn. red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Diagnosis and treatment of pericarditis adhesiva] Diagnostika
i lechenie slipchivogo perikardita. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962.
175 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(PERICARDITIS)

KORNEYEV, Vasilii Mikhaylovich; TAL'MAN, I.M., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V.,
tekhn. red.

N.S.Vel'iaminov, 1855-1920. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 179 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

(VEL'IAMINOV, NIKOLAI ALEKSANDROVICH, 1855-1920)

VOL'PERT, Ye.I., kand. med. nauk; KULAGIN, V.K., dotsent; PETROV, I.R.,
prof.; UKHANOVA, N.V., kand.med. nauk; SHRAYBER, M.G., prof.;
TAL'MAN, I.M., red.; KOSTAKOVA, V.S., tekhn. red.; KHARASH,
G.A., tekhn. red.

[Traumatic shock] Travmaticheskii shok. Monografiu sost.:
E.I.Vol'pert i dr. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 239 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Petrov). (SHOCK)

BLINOV, Nikolay Il'ich, prof.; GOMZYAKOV, Georgiy Aleksandrovich, prof.;
TAL'MAN, I.M., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Difficulties and errors in diagnosing acute diseases of the
organs of the abdominal cavity] Trudnosti i oshibki diagnostiki
ostrykh zabolevanii organov briushnoi polosti. Leningrad, Medgiz,
1962. 242 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(ABDOMEN--DISEASES)

BALAKINA, V.S., prof.; VERINGER, Yu.V., doktor med. nauk; VAYNSHTEYN,
V.G., prof.; YERETSKAYA, M.F., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.;
KASHKAROV, S.Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; TITOVA, A.T., starshiy
nauchnyy sotr.; FREYDLIN, S.Y., prof.; TAL'MAN, I.M., red.;
KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.; SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Concise course in traumatology]Kratkii kurs travmatologii.
Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 287 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(TRAUMATISM)

UGLOV, Fedor Grigor'yevich; TAL'MAN, I.M., red.; KHARASH, G.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Pulmonary cancer] Rak legkogo. Izd.2., dop. Leningrad,
Medgiz, 1962. 539 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(LUNGS--CANCER)

BABCHIN, I.S., prof.; BABANOVA, A.G., doktor med. nauk; BLOKHIN, N.N., prof.; BONDARCHUK, A.V., prof.; GAL'PERIN, M.D., prof.; GOL'DSHTEYN, L.M., prof.[deceased]; DYMARSKIY, L.Yu., kand. med. nauk; KARPOV, N.A., prof.; KOYRO, M.A., nauchn. sotr.; LARIONOV, L.F., prof.; LITVINOVA, Ye.V., kand. med. nauk; MEL'NIKOV, R.A., kand. med. nauk; NECHAYEVA, I.D., doktor med. nauk; PETROV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, prof.; PETROV, Yu.V., kand. med.nauk; RAKOV, A.I., prof.; ROGOVENKO, S.S., kand. med. nauk; SENDUL'SKIY, I.Ya., prof.; SEREBROV, A.I., prof.; SMIRNOVA, I.N., kand. med. nauk; TAL'MAN, I.M., prof.; TOBILEVICH, V.P., prof.; TRUKHALEV, A.I., kand. med. nauk; Kholdin, Semen Abramovich, prof.; CHEKHARINA, Ye.A., kand. med. nauk; CHECHULIN, A.S., kand. med. nauk; SHAAK, V.A., prof.[deceased]; SHANIN, A.P., prof.; SHAPIRO, I.N., prof.[deceased]; SHEMYAKINA, T.V., kand. med. nauk; SHERMAN, S.I., prof.; ABRAMOV, L.V., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Malignant tumors] Zlokachestvennye opukholi; klinicheskoe rukovodstvo. Leningrad, Medgiz. Vol.3. Pts.1-2. 1962. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Blokhin, Petrov, Serebrov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Kholdin).

(CANCER)

MARTYNCHIEV, Anatoliy Nikolayevich; NIKITINA, Nadezhda Ivanovna;
TRUNIN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich; TAL'MAN, I.M., red.;
SAFRONOVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Venous pressure in a surgical clinic] Venoznoe davlenie v
khirurgicheskoi klinike. Pod red. A.N.Martyncheva. Leningrad,
Medgiz, 1963. 123 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (OPERATIONS, SURGICAL)

KRASNOSHCHKOVA, Lidiya Ivanovna; PISAREVSKIY, Averi Aleksandrovich;
TAL'MAN, I.M., red.; BUGROVA. T.I., tekhn. red.

[Prevention and treatment of shock in transpleural surgery of
the lungs, the esophagus, and the mediastinum] Preduprezhdenie
i lechenie shoka pri transplevral'nykh operatsiyakh na legkikh,
pishchevode i sredosteni. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 191 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (SHOCK)

TAL'MAN, Izrail' Moiseyevich, prof.; KOROVIN, A.S., red.; SAFRONOVA,
I.M., tekhn. red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Surgery of the gallbladder and bile ducts] Khirurgia zhelch-
nogo puzyria i shelchnykh protokov. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963.
431 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(BILE DUCTS--SURGERY) (GALL BLADDER--SURGERY)

TAL'MAN, I.M., prof. (Leningrad)

"Surgical diseases" by P.N. Napalkov, A.V. Smirnov,
M.G. Shraiber. Khirurgiia 39 no.5:129-130 My '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

TAL'MAN, I.M., prof. (Leningrad)

Main problems of the diagnosis of diseases of the gallbladder and
the bile ducts. Vest. khir. 93 no.9:3-9 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

ABRAMOV, Sh.I., prof.; BAIROV, G.A., prof.; BLINOV, N.I., prof.;
GADZHIYEV, S.A., prof.; GODUNOV, S.F., prof.; GOMZYAKOV,
G.A., prof.; DEMIN, V.N., prof.; ZVORYKIN, I.A., prof.;
KAPITSA, L.M., kand. med. nauk; MOKROVSKAYA, S.P., kand.
med. nauk; POSTNIKOV, B.N., prof.; PORKSHEYAN, O.Kh.,
prof.; SIDORENKO, L.N., kand. med. nauk; TAL'MAN, I.M.,
prof.; FEDOROVA, A.D., kand. med. nauk; FILATOV, A.N.,
prof.; KHROMOV, B.M., prof.; SARKISOV, M.A., red.

[Errors, hazards and complications in surgery] Oshibki,
opasnosti i oslozhneniia v khirurgii. Leningrad, Me-
ditsina, 1965. 563 p. (MIRA 18:7)

TAL'MAN, P. N.

Tal'man, P. N. and Nosyrev, V. N. - "A method for the large-scale detailed study of wood constructions attacked by setondary injurious agents", Nauch.-metod. zapiski (Council of Ministers, RSFSR, Main administration for natural reservations), Issue 11, 1948, p. 25-52, - Bibliog: p. 52.

So: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal ' nykh Statey, No. 7, 1949).

TAL'MAN, P.N.

Tal'man, P.N. "Experience from economic estimates of damage caused by industrial lumber pest (beetles of the genus Monachamus)", Trudy Lesotekhn, akad. im. Kirova, No. 63, 1943, p. 1-2-58.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

TAL'MAN, F. N.

TAL'MAN, F. N. "Infestation of timber debris by insects in an arid climate," Trudy
Lesotekhn. Akad. im. Virova, No. 65, 1949, p. 209-218, - Bibliog: p. 218

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

TAL'MAN, P. N.

Samoizrezhivanie, stadiinost' i fazy razvitiia drevostoev. ¹ Natural thinning of forests, their degree of development and stages of growth. Moskva, Goslesbunizdat, 1952. 172 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6 No. 7 October 1953

TAL'MAN, P.N.

Problem of the species and origin of species. Bot.zhur. 38 no.4:556-569
Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.
(Origin of species) (Forest ecology)

TAL'MAN, P.N.

KABANOV, N.Ye.; DYLLIS, N.V.

"Automatic thinning out, stages of reproduction, and phases of development of tree stands." P.N.Tal'man. Reviewed by N.E. Kabakov, N.V.Dyllis. Bot.zhur. 39 no.1:135-138 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

(Tal'man, P.N.) (Forests and forestry)

TAL'MAN, P. N.

TAL'MAN, P. N. -- "Intra-Specific and Inter-Specific Relationships of Plants and Animals as Adapted to the Forest." Min Higher Education USSR. Leningrad Order of Lenin Forestry Engineering Academy imeni S. M. Kirov. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 5, Moscow, Feb 1956

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect
and Mite Pests.

P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54358.

Author : Tail'man, P. N.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Influence of the Environment and Its Human
Modification in Relation to the Propagation of the
Dendrolimus Sibiricus Tschtw.

Orig Pub: Tr. Leningr. lesotekhn. akad., 1957, vyp. 81,
Ch. 3, 75-86.

Abstract: This article describes the development and the pro-
pagation of Dendrolimus sibiricus on the basis of
their macro- and microclimatic characteristics which
are directly connected with arboreal vegetation (the
forest type, tree stand development, species compo-
sition, the structure and the density of the canopy

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USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect
and Mite Pests.

P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54358.

Abstract: of the plantings), with the relief of the locality and with other factors. The significance of human forestry activities in relation to the propagation of *Dendrolimus sibiricus* is traced from the first half of the nineteenth century. These activities should be changed fundamentally, and should be directed to the creation of tree stands which would prevent the mass propagation of this Lasiocampid and would limit the intensity of its spread on disorganized forest ranges. The necessary complex of the measures is as follows: 1) growing tree stands having a canopy density of not less than 0.7; 2) bringing the number of deciduous species in coniferous plantings to 20-30% under the conditions of mountainous and elevated relief; 3) strict

Card 2/3

USSR / General and Special Zoology. Insects. Insect
and Mite Pests.

P

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54358.

Abstract: prohibition of exploratory and selective felling
and incomplete cutting in the coniferous tree
stands; 4) consigning to primary cutting the dis-
organized and overmature tree stands that have no
admixture of deciduous varieties; 5) compliance
with all safety, sanitary and fire-preventive
measures. -- A. P. Adrianov.

Card 3/3

34

TAL'MAN, P.N.

Ecological classification of standing timber pests. Nauch.
trudy LTA no.99:105-109 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

SHERDAKOV, N.I., dotsent; GORYACHEVA, Ye.M., starshiy prepodavatel';
NIKIFOROV, A.F., dotsent; STEFANOV, D., prof.;
TAL'MAN, P.N., dotsent

Discussing general biological problems. Nauch. trudy LTA
no.99:117-120 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy dialekticheskogo i istoricheskogo materializma Leningradskoy ordena Lenina lesotekhnicheskoy akademii imeni Kirova (for Sherdakov).
2. Kafedra dialekticheskogo i istoricheskogo materializma Leningradskoy ordena Lenina lesotekhnicheskoy akademii imeni S.M. Kirova (for Goryacheva).
3. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy lesotekhnicheskii institut (for Nikiforov).

NAZAROV, M.I.; PATRUSHEV, M.F., inz., retsenzent; LEGOSTAYEV, A.M., retsenzent;
TALMAZA, V.F., retsenzent; VALENTINI, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsen-
zent; KABAKOV, M.M., red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Paved canals] Moshchenye kanaly. Frunze, Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi
SSR, 1958. 104 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Irrigation canals and flumes)

ARTAMONOV, K.F.; RAMAZAN, M.S.; TALMAZA, V.F.

Use of water intakes with bottom racks in Kirghizistan.

Trudy Inst. vod. khoz. i energ. AN Kir. SSR no.6:75-99 '59.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Kirghizistan--Water-supply engineering)

KROSHKIN, A.N.; TALMAZA, V.F.

Flash floods in Kirghizia. Izv.AN Kir.SSR.Ser.est.i tekhnauk 2
no.4:147-162 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Kirghizistan--Floods)

ARTAMONOV, K.F.; TALMAZA, V.F.

Profilograph of a new design for model channels. Izv.AN Kir.SSR.
Ser.est.i tekhnauk 2 no.4:187-192 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Hydraulic models)

KABAKOV, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZAROV, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
ZHAROVA, K.A., nauchnyy sotr.; KAPLINSKIY, M.I., kand. tekhn.
nauk; ARTAMONOV, K.F., kand. tekhn.nauk; RAMAZAN, M.S., kand.
tekhn. nauk; KOSTYUCHENKO, E.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; TESLENKO,
V.G., nauchnyy sotr.; TERESHCHENKO, V.S., nauch.sotr.; TALMAZA, V.F.;
LEVITUS, B.I., red. izd-va; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn. nauk.

[Field investigation of irrigation systems]Proizvodstvennye
issledovaniia na orositel'nykh sistemakh. Frunze, Izd-vo AN
Kirgizskoi SSR, 1961. 302 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy SSR, Frunze. Institut energetiki
i vodnogo khozyaystva.

(Kirghizistan---Irrigation)

TALMAZA, V.F.

Chezy and group roughness coefficients for mountain rivers of
Kirghizistan. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. 1 tekhn. nauk 4 no.5:
51-62 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Kirghizistan—Rivers)

TALMAZA, V.F.

Problem of the transportation capacity of rivers in mountain and
piedmont regions. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 5 no.3:
27-51 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ARTAMONOV, K.F.; RAMAZAN, M.S.; SATARKULOV, S.S.; TALMAZA, V.F.

Water intakes for mountainous sections of rivers. Izv. AN Kir.
SSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 5 no.3:53-69 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

TAL'MINA, P., prepodavatel'

Financial problems in the reorganization of machine-tractor stations.
Fin. SSSR 19 no.4:23-29 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Moskovskiy finansovyy institut.
(Collective farms--Finance)
(Machine-tractor stations)

TAL'MINA, P.

Consolidate repair and supply stations and reduce the cost of
their operation. Fin.SSSR 20 no.10:25-32 0 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Moscow Province--Repair and supply stations--Costs)

SHER, I.D., prof.; ZHIVOTKOVA, L.F., kand. ekon.nauk; TAL'MINA, P.V.,
kand. ekon.nauk; BUNICH, P.G., prof.; BASMANOV, V.A.;
ROGOVTSEV, S.Ye.; KONDRAT'YEVA, A., red.; TELEGINA, T.,
tekhn. red.

[Finance of industry and construction] Finansy promyshlennosti
i stroitel'stva. [By] I.D.Sher i dr. Moskva, Gosfinizdat,
1963. 288 p. (MIRA 16;11)

(Finance)

0A

Linear phenomena. II. Linear adsorption isotherms.
B. A. Tolmud. *Physik. Z. Sowjetunion* 4, 854-60
(1933); cf. C. A. 27, 1708, 8607. — Surface tension vs.
mol. area is plotted for a diethylcellulose layer on water
and solns. of various org. acids and alcs. The linear
adsorption increases with mol. wt. Satn. of linear ad-
sorption occurs sooner than satn. of the surface layer.
Louis Goldman

2

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

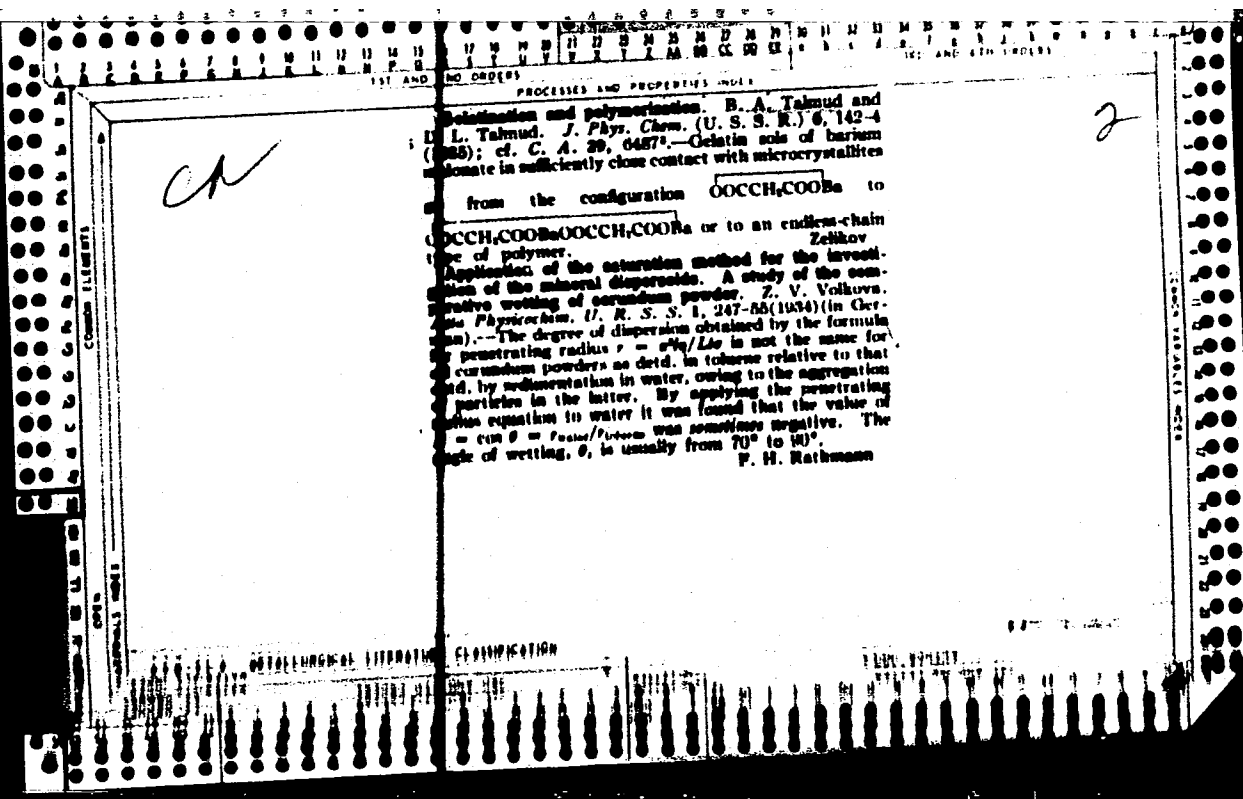
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
LIST AND INDEX ORDER													INDEX AND ORDER												
6A 2 ...tion and polymerization. An explanation of a ... of thiotropy. Preliminary report. R. A. Talmud and D. L. Talmud, <i>Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S. I.</i>, 20:25 (1954) (in German).--The thiotropy of Ba malonate is interpreted as a polymerization reaction with the Ba atom as the connecting link. Viscosity measurements of Ba malonate and Ba glutarate soles, support this view. F. H. Nathmann																									
450.514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

1ST AND 2ND QUARTERS										3RD AND 4TH QUARTERS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
SA 1472. Mobility of Molecules in Surface Films. S. E. Branson, E. A. Tabor and D. G. Williams, <i>Phys. Zvez. d. Sovetskoye</i>, 4, 5-9, pp. 555-572, 1964, 200 words. The mobility of the molecules in mono-molecular films was determined by forcing the film through a "capillary surface" (a glass plate about 50 mm. long and between 0.5 mm. and 1 mm. wide); and measuring the change with time of the surface pressure on either side of the capillary. An expression is deduced for the speed of flow of a two-dimensional membrane through such a capillary surface in terms of the special viscosity of the film and the resistance of the underlying liquid. Experimental results show that the mobility of the molecules in the surface film is a minimum when the resistance to movement of the film is a minimum (see Abstract 2003 (1964)). P. H. P. A 53 e																			
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2

Abstract of a paper by S. R. Bresler, B. A. Talmud, D. I. Talmud and Yu. B. Khariton. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 107-15 (1974).-- Systematic studies of dehydration of local adsorbed layers of cetyl alc. and oleic acid on aqueous solutions of electrolytes and glucose show that the effect of cations and anions is in the order of the lyotropic series, that dehydration is related to the electrostatic mutual effects of polar groups in the adsorbed layer and the change of the equation of state of the surface layer on dehydration (cf. *C. A.* 27, 3873, 4150, 5607).

F. H. Rathmann



PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<i>BC</i> <i>2-1</i> Orientation of molecules in the surface layer of an adsorbent, and the adsorption of gases. I. P. V. APANASHEV, B. A. TALMUD, and D. L. TALMUD (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1966, 8, 243-245).—If molten palmitic acid (I) is sprayed and the droplets are allowed to cool, the surface of the particles so formed consists of Me groups ("unconverted"). If molten (I) is emulsified with H₂O at 80°, and the emulsion poured into cold H₂O, the solidified droplets have the CO₂H groups in the surface ("converted"). By dissolving (I) in paraffin wax before emulsifying, "converted" (I) is obtained with varying concns. of CO₂H groups in the surface. "Converted" (I) adsorbs much more NH₃ than does "unconverted" (I), the amount corresponding with 1000 layers of NH₃ mole. in the former case, or 0.64 mol. NH₃ per mol. (I). In paraffin solutions of "converted" (I) the amount of adsorbed NH₃ increases with dilution of (I), and at a concn. of 0.01 mol. (I) per litre, the no. of adsorbed NH₃ mole. is 16.2 times the no. of (I) mole. Since the no. of mole. of NH₃ often exceeds the no. of mole. of (I) and since desorption occurs without heating and adsorption takes place in absence of H₂O, it is almost certain that there is no chemical action between NH₃ and (I). It is probable that the surface CO₂H groups of a "converted" adsorbent are not compensated by the CO₂H of the lower layers. Such uncompensated CO₂H may exist for some distance inside the adsorbent and form adsorption planes identical with the surface layer. C. R. H.																									
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Orientation of molecules in a surface layer of adsorbent, and the adsorption of gases. II. P. V. Afanas'ev, R. A. Talmud and D. L. Talmud. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 8, 983-9 (1956).--The adsorption of dry NH₃ on "reversed" layers of palmitic acid adsorbed on or frozen in paraffined gypsum layers was measured and the isotherms were detd. This adsorption is considerable, but cannot be due to chem. reaction with the acid. It is due rather to the presence in the adsorbing layer of uncompensated carboxyl groups resulting from a breaking down in the layer of the ordinary orientation of palmitic acid mols. in their own crystals. F. H. Rathmann

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS																										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS																	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																											
<i>ca</i> Organic adsorbents. D. L. Talmud and B. A. Talmud. Russ. 53,916, Sept. 30, 1938. Adsorbents for gases consist of unimol. layers of org. substance, such as palmitic acid, obtained by dissolving in hexane, dropping into water and evap. the hexane.																																											
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CH 2 PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX The orientation of molecules in the surface layer of an adsorbent, and the adsorption of gases. II. B. A. Tamm and D. L. Tamm. <i>Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S. S.</i> 171-80(1938) (in English); <i>J. Phys. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 18, 346-51(1958); cf. C. A. 53, 2052, 6049. —The adsorption of dry NH_3 and Me_3N was studied on "inverted" palmitic acid adsorbents prepd. (a) by automatic accumulation of unimol. layers, (b) by skimming mixed unimol. layers of palmitic acid and paraffin and (c) by pptn. of an aq. soln. of a palmitic acid salt by an aq. soln. of a mineral acid. Mixed films with medium concn. of paraffin are shown to be exceptionally active as adsorbents, as many as 20 mole. of NH_3 being adsorbed per mol. of palmitic acid. On most of the preps., 1 to 3 mole. of NH_3 are adsorbed per palmitic acid mol. P. H. Emmett ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			
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<i>Handwritten: AC</i> <i>Handwritten: A-1</i> Observation is presented in the surface layer of an adsorbent and gas absorption. H. R. A. TAYLOR and D. L. TAYLOR J. Phys. Chem. 1958, 62, 1000-1001. TAYLOR and (1) improved by comparison of the adsorption behavior of a gas of NH₃ per unit volume of adsorbent by a continuous absorption of a gas of NH₃ by a gas of a 2% solution of NH₃ in water. (2) It takes up a minimum of 20% of the gas and a maximum of a minimum of 20% of the gas. At present, was taken up 20% of the gas. The whole amount absorbed is presented in a continuous. After absorption the adsorbent capacity is actually limited. NH₃ is absorbed the NH₃. J. J. B.																			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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The catalytic activity of enzymes on organic adsorbents
 B. A. Talmud and D. L. Talmud. *Acta Physicochim.*
 U. R. S. S. 10, 481 (1939) (in English).—The relative
 reaction velocity consts. for the $\text{Br}_2\text{-C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}$ addn. on various
 surfaces were found to be 0.089 on stearic acid, 0.051 on
 glass, 0.027 on cetyl alc. and 0.003 on paraffin. On pal-
 mitic acid surfaces "inverted" so that the COOH groups
 pointed outward, the k values are 100 times those for
 noninverted acid. Pepsin is adsorbed on inverted pal-
 mitic acid but not on the noninverted, and retains its initial
 activity (digestion of casein). Urease is apparently ad-
 sorbed on both forms of palmitic acid but loses about
 1/3 of its activity on "inverted" acid and all of its activity
 on the noninverted acid. On "inverted" cetylamine
 prepd. from aq. alkali and alcoholic cetylamine-HCl,
 pepsin was not adsorbed, but the soln. lost its activity.
 F. H. Rathmann

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
CA The nature of globular proteins. III. A theory of structural transformations of globular and fibrous proteins. P. V. Afanas'ev, B. A. Talmud, and D. L. Talmud. <i>Compt. rend. acad. R. U. S. S.</i> 33, 600-11 (1947); cf. <i>C.A.</i> 36, 1428^{9a}.—A theory and evidence are presented to explain the varying degrees of asymmetry observed in globular proteins and their reversible unfolding in certain solns. While the presence of hydrophobic side-chains tends to cause a globular shape to form, the presence of and the uneven distribution of the hydrophilic side-chains on the surface of the globule tends to cause the unfolding of the globule. For this reason, the compn. of the solvent directly affects the form of the globule. Thus the presence of dehydrating substances in the solvent should cause a decrease in the asymmetry of the globule. This was confirmed by a study of the relative viscosity (cf. Simha, <i>C.A.</i> 34, 1535⁹) of egg and serum albumin and gelatin at 20 and 45° in various concns. of $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$. W. S. Port																										1A																									
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Globular proteins. IV. P. V. Alanav'ev, B. A. Talmud, and D. L. Talmud. <i>Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.</i> 55, 717-18(1947)(in English); cf. C.A. 41, 6006g. —Curves are given to show the relation between the surface area of serum albumin (I) and the concn. of urea (II) in the soln. and between the rate of fermentation hydrolysis of I and the concn. of II. The similarity in shape of the 2 curves lead the authors to conclude that the susceptibility of I to hydrolysis is detd. by the surface area of the attached protein. Even before the protein assumes a completely globular shape, it is no longer susceptible to enzymic attack. This is due to screening of the peptide bonds by the hydrophilic side chains. A method of calcg. the no. of amino acid residues in a globular mol. is discussed. For moderate elongations of I, the no. of amino acid residues in the mol. is about 600. W. S. Port																			
ASB-SLA DETAILURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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CA 10

Nature of globulin proteins. V. Synthesis of protein-like substances in the globulin condition. A. G. Pasyanski, R. A. Talmud, and D. L. Talmud. *Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. USSR*, 56, 270-81 (1947); *Chem. Zentr.* 1947, II, 901; cf. *C.A.* 42, 3702i. — By condensation of diesters of phthalic acid with guanidine, there were prepd. polyphthaloguanidine preps. having mol. wts. of about 2700 and formulas of the type $-COC_6H_4CONHC(NH_2)CO-$. The mol. wts. of the preps. agreed with an accuracy of 10% with the theoretically calculated values. The asymmetry of the particle ($b/a = 3.0-3.5$) approximated very closely that of egg albumin ($b/a = 2.9$), serum albumin ($b/a = 4.8$), pepsin ($b/a = 2.7$), and similar substances. The coeff. of polydispersion of the preps. studied approximated 1, which indicates a definite monodispersion of the mols. The synthetic polyphthaloguanidine preps. are the simplest example of water-sol. protein-like substances in the globulin state. M. G. M.

ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

62-1137

CA

112

Increase of symmetry of globular protein by decrease of ionogen groups. B. A. Talmud (Inst. Biokhim. im. A. N. Bakha, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 69, 50-60 (1949). - Serum albumin was deaminated at pH 4 (phosphate-citrate) by 1/10 N NaNO_2 at 35° to the extent of 25%. Detus. of viscosity at pH 2.2, 4.0, and 9.18 showed that at pH 4 the lowered viscosity indicates decrease of asymmetry almost by a factor of 2, and by a factor of 4 at pH 2.2, while at pH 9.18 a slight increase of asymmetry is noted. G. M. K.

C.A.

11A

The molecular shape of serum globulin and its cleavability by papain. B. A. Talmud (A. N. Bakh Biochem. Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 78, 997-1000(1950).—The rate of cleavage of the globulin is detd. by mol. shape: decrease of asymmetry lowers the reaction rate. This is confirmed by expts. with either deaminated specimens (NaNO_2 in acetate buffer at pH 4) or those treated with $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$. Egg albumin and serum albumin gave similar indications although their considerable symmetry prevented the appearance of very well defined effect. G. M. Konolapoff

TALMUD, B.A.

CH ← Intraglobular absorption of hydrophobic substances by proteins. B. A. Talmud. *Doklady Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.* 79, 043-5 (1951). — One % solns. of serum albumin or globulin were mixed with finely powd. *trans*-azobenzene. The excess of azobenzene was removed by filtration, and the filtrate contg. "stained" protein was shaken with toluene until completely decolorized. The amt. of extd. dye was measured colorimetrically. The amt. of absorbed dye was measured as a function of pH. At low pH (1.4-2) the amt. of dye absorbed was relatively large; it went through a min. in the vicinity of the isoelec. point (pH 4) and increased as the soln. was made more alk. The absorption of *trans*-azobenzene was also studied in the presence of urea. When the urea concn. was 2-3M, the absorbed amt. of dye was at a max. and it decreased with increasing urea concn. The dye Sudan III behaved in a similar manner, except that the extn. of the dye from protein was not complete.
V. S. Mikhaylov

Inst. Biochem. im. A.N. Bakh

TALMUD, B. A.

U S S R

Reaction of globular proteins with esters of α -amino acids.
P. V. Afanas'ev, B. A. Talmud, and D. I. Talmud. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 90: 619-22 (1953); cf. *C.A.* 47: 1109b. — Treatment of egg albumin in phosphate buffer at pH 7.5 with $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ in 1:2 molar ratio and incubation at 37° led to gradual decline of pH to 4.5, with reduction in the content of acidic groups of the protein. Dialysis and paper chromatography of the product showed the liberation of 21% of aspartic acid (based on total content of it in the protein). The dialyzed product was hydrolyzed, yielding 4.20% glycine, in comparison with 3.13% in the initial albumin, which corresponds to the amt. of displaced aspartic acid. Probably the ester is hydrolyzed, with transesterification being the concurrent reaction in which glycine replaces aspartic acid in the protein. G. M. Kosolapoff.

TALMUD, B. A.

USSR/ Chemistry - Biochemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 25/44

Authors : Talmud, B. A.

Title : Reaction of globular albumina with phenylalanine and tyrosine esters

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 97/6, 1037-1038, Aug 21, 1954

Abstract : The reaction between globular albumina - egg and serum albumina- and amino-acid esters, namely with phenylalanine and tyrosine esters, was investigated and it was found that the phenylalanine ester displaces the tyrosine from the albumin and that the tyrosine cannot displace the phenylalanine. Four references: 3-USSR and 1-USA (1945-1954).

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, The A. N. Bakh Institute of Biochemistry

Presented by : Academician A. I. Oparin, June 8, 1954

Translation D 246069. Agn-r

TALMUD, B.A.; IL'INA, Yu.N.; AFANAS'YEV, P.V.

Quantitative determination of protein from the catalytic
action of copper of the biuretic complex. Dokl. AN SSSR
154 no.4:963-966 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom A.I. Oparinym.

CHAND, V.N.; TAMM, B.A.; ABOU-SAYED, S.V.

Determining microquantities of cysteine and glutathione by iodide-
persulfate reaction. *Anal. Biochem.* 153:153-155
My-5a '65. (info 18.7)

1. Institut biochimii Acad. Bagdad AR REP.

FAINOD, B.A.; KOSMIN'YEV, I.V.

Methods of rapid mineralization of animal and vegetable materials
for the quantitative determination of nitrogen. Prikl. biokhim. i
mikrobiol. 1 no.2:227-232 Apr '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

I. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR, Moskva.

ALPHABETIC INDEX																									
A-Z													A-Z												
CA TALMUD, B.S.																									
Effect of proteins on synthetic rubber. B. S. Talmud, S. Konstantinov and I. Syugiyalnen. <i>Sbornik Trudov Opytnogo Zavoda im. S. V. Lebedeva</i> 1938, 11-26; <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1939, No. 5, 117.—The object of the expts. was to improve the mech. properties of synthetic rubber B by the addn. of animal and vegetable proteins. The effects obtained with the various proteins (dried animal blood, water dispersions of blood, defibrinated blood, etc.) varied with the type of protein, but in general they increased the rate of vulcanization and reduced the elongation at rupture.																									
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100																									

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
<i>ca</i> Development of the theoretical views on the problems of flotation. D. L. TALMER <i>Tsvetnaya Metal.</i> 1930, 68-84; cf. C. A. 26, 5519.—A theoretical discussion and a review of literature are given. S. L. MADORSKY																													
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS										5TH AND 6TH GROUPS									

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PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca Mechanism of the Rotation process. D. L. Ishnudi.
J. Tech. Phys. (U.S.S.R.) 3, 540-9 (1963). Sep. 1965
and CaCO₃ is discussed to illustrate selective rotation.
P. H. Rathmann

9

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
Line phenomena. 1. Linear wetting and linear adsorption. A micellar balance and the dimensions of micellar lyophilic colloids. D. L. Talmud, B. A. Talmud and S. R. Breder. <i>J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 6, 135-49(1933).—Eight graphs show the linear adsorption of cetyl alc. and paraffin on the surface of tannin solns., of cetyl alc. on agar solns., myristic acid and cetyl alc. on diethylcellulose films. P. H. K.																													
ADD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
GROUP 1										GROUP 2										GROUP 3									
GROUP 4										GROUP 5										GROUP 6									

CR

The depth effect of orientating forces and the stability of foams and emulsions. S. R. Bresler and D. L. Talman. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 700-801 (1953).—Rpts. with 3 to 25% aq. solns. of KCl, KBr, KI, K₂SO₄, K₄Fe(CN)₆, KCNS and BaCl₂ in C₁₂H₁₈ emulsions were made to measure the stability of elementary foams and emulsions formed by non-aq. solns. of non-polar substances and solns. of electrolytes, and are summarized in several tables. The results substantiate the latest views that quasi-crystal complexes are oriented by the effect of the boundary layer and that in such case the hydration of polar groups must exert an additional depth effect in some sizes of complexes. The surface tensions at 20° for solns. of biphenyl in C₁₂H₁₈ were 0%, 29.20; 20%, 29.93; 30% 31.39; 50% 32.12 and for naphthalene in C₁₂H₁₈ 0%, 21.17; 30%, 21.53 dynes/cm.
V. H. Rathmann

γ

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
SDOH STWSDJH
TSPDSH *2
TSPDSH NIP QNY GBT
SALISTON:
TSPDH SD=179
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1296. Liosogang Gas Bubbles. D. L. Talmud. *Phys. Zells. d. Sowjetunion*, 4, 5-6, pp. 881-883, 1933. In German.—In a series of papers Hatachek has investigated the formation of gas bubbles in gels. When a gelatin gel is mixed with a solution containing carbonate and is brought into contact with a dilute acid solution, the bubbles of CO_2 which form in the gel are not spherical but lens shaped. Talmud disagrees with Hatachek's explanation that the gas bursts through the gel which behaves as a solid rather than as a liquid. It is advanced that the true cause of the lens shape is analogous to that of the formation of Liosogang rings, and depends on the direction of diffusion of the acid in the gel. When the surface of separation of the gel and acid is a plane the bubbles are flat. When the surface of separation is concave upwards the bubbles are also concave upwards.

P. H. B.

ASAC SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1A

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The mobility of the molecules in the surface layer.
S. E. Bresler, B. A. Talmud and D. L. Talmud. *Physik.*
Z. *Seifenscience* 4, 884-72 (1933).—Layers of cetyl alcohol
and oleic acid were spread through a "flat capillary" onto
a water surface. The curve of surface tension against
time shows a period of slow variation indicating a low
mobility. A relation between rate of flow, viscosity of
the film, and the resistance of the base is given.
Louis Goldman

ASD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<i>BC</i> <i>A 1</i> Gelatinization and polymerization. Explanation of a case of thixotropy. B. A. Tatarov and D. L. Tatarova (Acad. Physicochem. U.R.S.S., 1984, 9, 282-283). The formation of thixotropic gels from non-aq. Ba malonate sols is attributed to rearrangement of the moln. into chains, each Ba atom being linked to two CO₂ groups of different malonate mole. J. W. S.																			
ADD-513 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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REGION 3: 21-30										REGION 4: 31-40									
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REGION 9: 81-90										REGION 10: 91-100									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
CA										Linear phenomena. III. Linear adsorption and gelation of lyophobic systems. D. I. Talmud. <i>J. Phys. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 5, 1082 71(1954); cf. C. A. 50, 2000. -An ultramicroscopic method of observing the random formation of colloidal films on the surface of semi-colloidal films, is described. The formation of colloidal films is attributed to linear adsorption, and is verified by expts. in which linearly active substances were artificially introduced to form colloidal films. In this way the volumetric gelation of saponin was accomplished. Several ideas on the connection between gelation and linear adsorption are given, and applied to some difficultly explainable phenomena found in the literature. The connection between linear adsorption with emulsification and particularly with the emulsification of gas-convg. liquids in the absence of an emulsifier is shown. Expts. are described on the stabilization of foams by linear adsorption in the system heptanoic acid in concns. from satn. to 0.1 satd. -0.2% tannin-water. Max. stability of foam was 85 sec. in 0.5 satd. acid alone and 1600 with 0.2% tannin. Eino Haaninen									
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1ST AND 2ND SECTIONS
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 Gelatinization and polymerization. B. A. Talmud and
 D. L. Talmud. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 142-4
 (1955); cf. C. A. 29, 6487. Gelatin sols of barium
 monate in sufficiently close contact with microcrystallites
 from the configuration $\text{OOCCH}_2\text{COOBA}$ to
 $\text{OOCCH}_2\text{COOBAOOCCH}_2\text{COOBA}$ or to an endless-chain
 type of polymer. Zelikov
 Application of the saturation method for the investi-
 gation of the mineral dispersions. A study of the com-
 parative wetting of corundum powder. Z. V. Volkova.
Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S. 1, 247-55 (1954) (in Ger-
 man).--The degree of dispersion obtained by the formula
 for penetrating radius $r = \pi^2 q/L \cos \theta$ is not the same for
 corundum powders as determined in toluene relative to that
 determined by sedimentation in water, owing to the aggregation
 of particles in the latter. By applying the penetrating
 radius equation to water it was found that the value of
 $\cos \theta = r_{\text{water}}/r_{\text{toluene}}$ was sometimes negative. The
 angle of wetting, θ , is usually from 70° to 140° .
 P. H. Rathmann

COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIANTS									
MATERIALS INDEX										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
BC Sensitization of photochemical decomposition of iron pentacarbonyl in non-aqueous solution. F. P. FEDOROV and D. L. TALMUD (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1936, 5, 727-728).—Preliminary. Addition of pinacyanol (1:50,000) to a xylene solution of $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ promotes its decomp. by red (>640 mμ) light. F. L. U.																			
ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION										REGION SYMBOL									
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
3 20 Sensitization of the photochemical decomposition of iron pentacarbonyl in aqueous solutions. P. P. Fedorov and D. L. Tikhonov. <i>J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 6, 740 (1966).—In toluene sol. min. at 25°, with λ greater than 6400 Å. in the presence of pinacryl, $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ decomps. so that the pressure of CO liberated increases linearly with time. Pure alc. does not react with $\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_5$ and in pure toluene soln. the reaction is much slower. P. H. R.					
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																																							
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																																							
B2C A-1 Reaction of formation and utilization of two-dimensional catalysts. D. J. Treiman (Bell. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., St. China, 1953, 1150-1157). Mono- and di-oxides of Ni, Co, Fe, Mn, and Cu, in the form of thin films of 100-1000 Å, are obtained by the reaction of the corresponding metal salts with organic acids in the presence of a catalyst. The films are used as catalysts for the oxidation of organic compounds. The reaction of the catalysts is studied by measuring the rate of reaction of the catalysts with the organic compounds. The reaction of the catalysts is studied by measuring the rate of reaction of the catalysts with the organic compounds. The reaction of the catalysts is studied by measuring the rate of reaction of the catalysts with the organic compounds.																																							
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PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX

Tanning by means of gases. A. E. Zahlin and D. J. Fahnd. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 10, 1260 (1936) (German 1206) (1937).--On the basis of the Fahnd method (Rusa. Patent 40,242, March 31, 1935) of dehydration of gels and tanning, the dehydration and tanning substances were used in the gas phase. The vapors of EtOH , Et_2O , Me_2CO , MeCHO , camphor and other substances were used for dehydration of the hides at 50° for 30 min. Simultaneous dehydration and tanning with formaldehyde vapor was carried out in three ways: (1) pickled hides were suspended over paraformaldehyde powder (exptl. temp. 18° , 30° , 40° and 50°) for 0.5-4 hrs.; (2) pickled hides suspended in a vessel were treated with a stream of air contg. vapor of formaldehyde; (3) pickled hides were treated with vapors of 40% formalin (aq.) at 30° and 40° . A complete tanning was obtained by treating hides with formaldehyde vapor at 40° for 2 hrs. Semi-industrial expts. on gas tanning yielded leather similar to that prepd. by chrome tanning. The leather tanned with formaldehyde vapor was white and had a smoother and stronger face side than chrome-tanned leather. Six references. A. A. P.

ASAC, S. L. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PRECEDENCE AND PRIORITY INDEX																			
<i>ca</i> Organic adsorbents. D. L. Talmud and B. A. Talmud. Russ. 53,916, Sept. 30, 1938. Adsorbents for gases consist of unimol. layers of org. substance, such as palmitic acid, obtained by dissolving in hexane, dropping into water and evapg. the hexane.																			
ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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